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(54) **Method and apparatus for eliminating an offset signal in an electrostatic digitizing tablet**

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Offsetsignalunterdrückung in einem elektrostatischen Digitalisiertablett

Procédé et dispositif pour l'élimination d'un signal décalé dans une tablette à numériser électrostatique

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates generally to digitizing tablets, and more particularly to a method and apparatus for eliminating an offset signal in an electrostatic digitizing tablet or panel which may be associated with a computer.

[0002] Electrostatic digitizing panels having a resistive layer covered with a non-conductive plate such as glass, are known in the art. When operating in a touch mode, the corners of the resistive layer are typically stimulated with an AC signal so that when an object such as a user's finger touches the non-conductive plate, the finger capacitively couples to the resistive layer thereby causing current to flow in the corners of the resistive layer. The position of the user's finger relative to the digitizing panel can typically be determined by calculating a ratio of current flowing in each of the corners of the resistive layer.

[0003] One problem with the known electrostatic digitizing panels is their susceptibility to parasitic capacitance. In particular, metal components which are grounded to the system ground potential of the computer, surround the digitizing panel. The metal computer components can capacitively couple to the resistive layer of the digitizing panel which results in an AC (alternating current) offset signal or current flow through each of the corners of the resistive layer. The resulting AC offset current or signal is not stable and tends to vary with temperature, time, humidity etc. The AC offset signal may be comparable or even stronger than the signal level attributable to a user's finger.

[0004] In an idle state of the electrostatic digitizing panel (e.g. when a user's finger is not touching the non-conductive plate), the AC offset current flow in the corners of the resistive layer is due only to the capacitive loading caused by the surrounding metal computer components. The AC offset current is also present in an active state of the digitizing panel when a user's finger is touching the non-conductive layer. In the active state, the AC offset current disadvantageously adds to the current flow attributed to the user's finger which can cause errors in determining the position coordinates of the user's finger relative to the digitizing panel.

[0005] Thus, in order to accurately determine the position of a user's finger relative to the digitizing panel, the AC offset signal must be compensated for, or otherwise subtracted from, the signal attributable to the user's finger. What is needed therefore is an electrostatic finger-sensitive digitizer that compensates for, or otherwise cancels, an offset signal generated as a result of stray capacitive coupling between a resistive layer of a digitizing panel and grounded metal components of the computer.

[0006] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of eliminating an offset signal in a digitizing panel contacted by an object so as to generate a composite signal having a touch-down component and an offset component, characterized by converting the composite signal to a digital value indicative of an amplitude of the composite signal and filtering the digital value to filter out the offset signal component and outputting the touch-down signal component to a signal line.

[0007] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided digitizing apparatus including a digitizing panel with a resistive layer and means for generating a composite signal when an object capacitively couples to the resistive layer, the composite signal including a touch-down signal component and an offset signal component, and characterized by means for converting the composite signal into a digital value indicative of the amplitude of the composite signal, and means for filtering the digital value to filter out the offset signal component and so as to provide the touch-down signal component on a signal line.

[0008] According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of detecting when a second object touches a digitizing panel while a first object is touching the digitizing panel is disclosed. The method includes the steps of generating a first composite signal when the first object touches the digitizing panel, the composite signal including a first touch-down signal component and an offset signal component, converting the first composite signal to a first digital value indicative of an amplitude of the first composite signal, filtering the first digital value to filter out the offset signal component and to output the first touch-down signal component, generating a second composite signal when the second object touches the digitizing panel, the second composite signal including a second touch-down signal component and the first composite signal, converting the second composite signal to a second digital value indicative of an amplitude of the second composite signal, and filtering the second digital value to filter out the first composite signal and to output the second touch-down signal component.

[0009] Preferably, the filtering means employed within the method and apparatus of the present invention comprises a second order band-pass filter. In particular, the filter can comprise a second order digital band-pass filter.

[0010] The band-pass filter can have a transfer function of approximately

$$H(z) = \frac{0.1539 - 0.1539z^{-2}}{1 - 1.5761z^{-1} + 0.6921z^{-2}}$$

[0011] The present invention can advantageously, provide a method and apparatus for eliminating an offset signal in an electrostatic digitizing panel.

[0012] A particular advantage is that the invention eliminates the problems associated with fluctuating offset signal levels due to temperature, and humidity, etc.

[0013] Also, the invention can advantageously provide a method and apparatus for detecting when a second object touches a digitizing panel while a first object is touching the digitizing panel. Further, the invention advantageously enables a user to use more than one finger on a digitizing panel at the same time.

[0014] The invention is described further hereinafter, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a functional block diagram of a computer which incorporates features embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a digitizing panel of the computer taken along the line 2-2 in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the controller shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a graph showing a frequency response curve for a band-pass filter of the controller shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a pseudo-code listing which implements a band-pass filter of the controller shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is a graph of a corner signal prior to being band-pass filtered in the controller shown in FIG. 3; and

FIG. 7 is a graph of a corner signal after being band-pass filtered in the controller shown in FIG. 3.

[0015] Referring now to FIG. 1, there is shown a functional block diagram of a computer 10 such as a notebook or mobile computer which incorporates features embodying the present invention therein. The computer 10 includes a base or frame 12, an electrostatic digitizing tablet or panel 14 secured to the frame 12, a controller 16, and a conventional Central Processing Unit (CPU) 18. The digitizing panel 14 is operatively connected to the controller 16 through corner wires 20a-20d, and the controller 16 is operatively connected to the CPU 18 through a serial data line 22 such as a serial port.

[0016] The electrostatic digitizing panel 14 may include several layers of known material as shown in FIG. 2. In the embodiment being described, a glass layer 24 protects an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) screen 26 which is disposed below the glass layer 24. An upper surface 27 of the glass layer 24 defines a writing/touching surface for an object such as a hand-held stylus (not shown) or a user's finger (not shown). A lower surface of the glass layer 24 has a layer 28 of an active sensor material applied thereto. In the embodiment being described, the active sensor material is a thin coating of transparent indium-tin-oxide (ITO) which is typically used in electrostatic digitizing panel applications.

[0017] Each corner wire 20a-20d is electrically connected to a respective corner of the active ITO layer 28 for carrying current flow generated as a result of an object approaching, touching or withdrawing from the glass layer 24 as described further below. A polyester spall shield 30 is attached to the underside of the active ITO layer 28 to prevent the glass surface 24 from shattering if ever broken. A lower surface of the spall shield 30 may have an active ITO shield layer (not shown) applied thereto. The active ITO shield layer forms an electrical shield reducing noise coupling from the LCD screen 26 to the active ITO layer 28. An air gap 32 separates the lower surface of the spall shield 30 from an upper surface of the LCD screen 26.

[0018] The computer 10 may operate in one of two modes, namely a touch mode and a pen mode. In the pen mode, the computer 10 is conventionally configured so as to be receptive to a signal transmitted from a hand-held pen or stylus (not shown). In particular, a current flow is generated in each of the corner wires 20a-20d in response to the signal transmitted from the stylus. The controller 16 may determine a Cartesian coordinate (X, Y) position of the stylus relative to the digitizing panel 14, based on the current flow in each of the corner wires 20a-20d in a manner known to one of ordinary skill in the art. What follows hereafter is a description of the computer 10 while operating in the touch mode.

[0019] In touch mode, the active ITO layer 28 is biased with an AC signal from the controller 16. In particular, the controller 16 applies a 125 KHz biasing voltage to each corner of the active ITO layer 28 through the corner wires 20a-20d. While an object is not approaching the digitizing panel 14, the computer 10 is in a quiescent state and ideally, no current flows through the corner wires 20a-20d. However, it should be appreciated that a finite amount of AC offset current may flow through the corner wires 20a-20d in the quiescent state, due to loading effects caused by stray or parasitic capacitance between the active ITO layer 28 and any metal components of the computer 10 proximate the active ITO layer 28.

[0020] When an object does approach the digitizing panel 14, the object increasingly acts as a capacitive load that is coupled to the active ITO layer 28. More specifically, as the object moves closer to the active ITO layer 28, the capacitive coupling between the object and the active ITO layer 28 becomes greater. An object that is capacitively coupled to the active ITO layer 28 acts as a load on the active ITO layer 28 which results in current flow through each of the corners of the active ITO layer 28, and through the corner wires 20a-20d. As in the pen mode of operation, the controller 16 may determine a Cartesian coordinate (X, Y) position of an object such as a user's finger relative to the digitizing panel 14, based on the current flow in each of the corner wires 20a-20d in a manner known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

[0021] It should be appreciated that the object cannot directly contact the active ITO layer 28 due to the presence

of the glass layer 24. The closest that an object can come to the active ITO layer 28 is by contacting the glass layer 24. The capacitive coupling between the object and the active ITO layer 28 is the greatest when the object contacts the glass layer 24.

[0022] The magnitude of current flow through each of the corners of the active ITO layer 28 (and in each of the corner wires 20a-20d) due to an object which is capacitively coupled to the active ITO layer 28, is proportional to the conductivity of the active ITO layer 28 between each corner of the active ITO layer 28 and the object at, for example, an object position 34 on the glass layer 24 as shown in FIG. 1. More particularly, the relative thickness of the arrows extending from the object position 34 to each corner of the active ITO layer 28, is indicative of the magnitude of current flow through the respective corners of the active ITO layer 28 due to the position of the object relative to the active ITO layer 28.

[0023] Thus, the closer the object is to a particular corner of the active ITO layer 28, the greater the conductivity of the active ITO layer 28 and the greater the current flow through that corner, as depicted by the relative thickness of lines extending between the object position 34 and each of the corners of the active ITO layer 28. Likewise, the farther the object is from a particular corner of the active ITO layer 28, the lower the conductivity of the active ITO layer 28, and the lower the current flow through that corner.

[0024] It should be appreciated that capacitive loading effects of an object vary from person to person, and for varying climate conditions. Thus, detecting when the touch of an object has occurred cannot be accurately determined based solely upon the magnitude of current flow measured at the four corners of the active ITO layer 28. That is, the magnitude of current flowing in each corner wire 20a-20d comprises two components which sum together to produce a resulting composite signal.

[0025] The first component is the current flow that is generated as a result of the parasitic capacitance of the metal computer components. The second component is the current flow that is generated at a result of the user's finger contacting the digitizing panel 14. Thus, if one were to determine the coordinate position of an object based upon the absolute value of the current flow in the corner wires 20a-20d, the resulting coordinate position would be skewed from the actual coordinate position of the object relative to the digitizing panel 14.

[0026] Referring now to FIG.3, there is shown a simplified functional block diagram of an embodiment of the controller 16 of FIG. 1. In particular, the controller 16 includes a number of current-to-voltage (I/V) amplifiers 36a-36d, signal rectifiers 37a-37d, analog-to-digital (A/D) converters 38a-38d, and band-pass filters 40a-40d, each of which is associated with a respective corner wire 20a-20d. The controller 16 also includes an X, Y coordinate calculator 42.

[0027] Each of the I/V amplifiers 36a-36d has two functions. The first function is to conventionally supply the 125 KHz AC signal to the respective corner wires 20a-20d for stimulating the active ITO sensor layer 28 when the computer 10 is in the touch mode of operation. The second function is to conventionally produce AC output signals on lines 44a-44d which have voltage levels indicative of the magnitude of current flowing through the respective corner wires 20a-20d.

[0028] The signal rectifiers 37a-37d convert the AC signals on lines 44a-44d to DC (direct current) output signals on lines 46a-46d in a conventional manner. As with the current flow on lines 20a-20d, the DC signals on lines 46a-46d each include a first amplitude component that is attributable to the parasitic capacitance of the metal computer components, and a second amplitude component that is attributable to the user's finger when contacting the digitizing panel 14. Thus, when an object that is touching the digitizing panel 14 is moved relative to the digitizing panel 14, the levels of the DC signals on lines 46a-46d will vary due to the change in conductivity of the active ITO layer 28 between each corner of the active ITO layer 28 and the instantaneous position of the object relative to the digitizing panel 14. It should be appreciated that the AC output signals on lines 44a-44d may be conventionally filtered in a 125 KHz band-pass filter (not shown) prior to being rectified by the rectifiers 37a-37d. The purpose of the 125 KHz band pass filters is to selectively pass the useful 125 KHz signal and reject other unwanted noise components of different frequencies.

[0029] The A/D converters 38a-38d conventionally convert the DC signals on lines 46a-46d into digital (binary) values which are indicative of the levels of the DC signals. In particular, the A/D converters 38a-38d periodically sample the DC signals on lines 46a-46d to convert the respective DC signals into digital values on lines 48a-48d. The digital values on line 48a-48d are then filtered by the band-pass filters 40a-40d as described further below.

[0030] The I/V amplifiers 36a-36d, signal rectifiers 37a-37d, and A/D converters 38a-38d are conventionally implemented in hardware. In addition, the I/V amplifiers 36a-36d, signal rectifiers 37a-37d, and A/D converters 38a-38d each operate in a manner known to one of ordinary skill in the art, and further detailed discussion thereof is not necessary for a complete understanding of the present invention.

[0031] The band-pass filters 40a-40d perform two functions. The first function is to cut off any DC signal components in order to make subsequent coordinate determinations independent of the offset signal level. That is, the band-pass filters 40a-40d filter out the signal component that is attributable to the parasitic capacitance of the metal computer components so that coordinate determinations can be based solely upon the signal component that is attributable to the user's finger when contacting the digitizing panel 14. The second function of the band-pass filters 40a-40d is to filter out high frequency noise components in order to increase the resolution of the digitizing panel 14.

[0032] In particular, the resolution of the digitizing panel 14 is the ability to distinguish between two close positions of an object contacting the digitizing panel 14. The resolution of the digitizing panel 14 is directly related to the noise in the system. The noise causes the position reported from numerous touch-downs, placed at the same location on the digitizing panel, to vary from one touch-down to the next. The amount of variance in the reported positions determines system resolution. As described further below, band-pass filtering improves the system resolution by attenuating the noise and interference signal components which couple to the input of the system but which are not in the bandwidth of the useful signal.

[0033] The band-pass filters 40a-40d are implemented as second order digital band-pass filters having upper and lower cut-off frequencies of less than approximately 20 Hz. In the embodiment being described, the upper and lower cut-off frequencies are optimally selected at approximately 3 Hz. The band-pass filters 40a-40d have a transfer function (in the Z-transform domain) as shown by equation (1):

$$(1) \quad H(z) = \frac{0.1539 - 0.1539z^{-2}}{1 - 1.5761z^{-1} + 0.6921z^{-2}}$$

[0034] Equation (1) corresponds with the frequency response graph shown in FIG. 4. In particular, FIG. 4 shows a graph of the amplitude of the output signals from the band-pass filters 40a-40d vs. frequency where the input signals to the band-pass filters 40a-40d are assumed to have an amplitude equal to 1.0. That is, the graph shows a ratio of the output and input amplitudes where $|H(f)|$ is the module of the transfer function of equation (1). Thus, the graph shows only the relationship between the input and output amplitudes and does not show their phase relationship.

[0035] It should be appreciated that the upper and lower cut-off frequencies of the band-pass filters 40a-40d may be user-selectable and depend upon the particular system design. Further, the coefficient values set forth in equation (1) correspond with the bandwidth of 3 Hz and may be different if the bandwidth is changed. However, the structure of equation (1) will remain the same.

[0036] In the embodiment being described, the band-pass filters 40a-40d are implemented in firmware. However, it should be appreciated that a band-pass filter having the same transfer function as equation (1) could be implemented in hardware if so desired. The transfer function shown in equation (1) produces, or otherwise results in, the recursive formula shown in equation (2):

$$(2) \quad Y_n = 0.1539X_n - 0.1539X_{n-2} + 1.5761Y_{n-1} - 0.6921Y_{n-2}$$

where Y_n is the n th output value of the band pass filters 40a-40d and X_n is the n th input value for the band-pass filters 40a-40d. According to equation (2), the present filter output value (Y_n) is determined based on the present input value (X_n), the second previous input value (X_{n-2}), the previous output value (Y_{n-1}) and the second previous output value (Y_{n-2}).

[0037] Referring now to FIG. 5, there is shown an exemplary software routine for implementing equation (2). The software routine returns a band-pass filter output value (y). The parameter (x) is the present input value from an A/D converter 38a-38d. In order to obtain a sequence of filter output values, the routine must be executed once for each value in the sequence.

[0038] As shown in FIG. 5, two arrays (x_buff) and (y_buff) are defined in lines 30 and 40 for storing previous band-pass filter input and output values. The variable (y) is defined in line 50 for storing the filter output value calculated during the present iteration of the routine. The present filter output value (y) is determined from equation (2) in line 60. The previous filter input value stored in $x_buff[0]$ is shifted to $x_buff[1]$, and the present filter input value (x) is shifted into $x_buff[0]$ in lines 70 and 80. The previous filter output value stored in $y_buff[0]$ is shifted to $y_buff[1]$, and the present filter output value (y) is shifted into $y_buff[0]$ in lines 90 and 100. The present filter output value (y) is returned in line 110.

[0039] In applications where the computer 10 is operating in touch mode, and a keyboard is being emulated on the display screen 26, the band-pass filters 40a-40d permit the computer 10 to detect or otherwise discriminate between two independent finger touches. For example, if a user desires to touch a shift key being emulated on the display screen 26, and then while still touching the shift key, touch a second key being emulated on the display screen 26, the computer 10 can determine the coordinate positions of the first and second touches.

[0040] FIG. 6 is a graph showing unfiltered binary output data from one of the A/D converters 38a-38d (FIG. 3) versus time. In particular, FIG. 6 shows the unfiltered output data from an A/D converter 38a-38d at a time t_1 prior to an object contacting the digitizing panel 14. A user's first finger (not shown) contacts the digitizing panel at t_2 and remains in contact with the digitizing panel at t_3 . The user's first finger is withdrawn from the digitizing panel at t_4 , and nothing is contacting the digitizing panel at t_5 . The user's first finger contacts the digitizing panel again at t_6 , and remains in contact

with the digitizing panel at t_7 . The user's second finger (not shown) contacts the digitizing panel at t_8 and remains in contact with the digitizing panel at t_9 . The user's second finger is withdrawn from the digitizing panel at t_{10} leaving only the user's first finger in contact with the digitizing panel at t_{11} . The user's second finger again contacts and then withdraws from the digitizing panel at t_{12} - t_{14} while the user's first finger remains in contact with the digitizing panel.

[0041] The unfiltered output data from the A/D converter 38a-38d at t_1 is solely attributable to the offset signal generated as a result of the metal components which are capacitively coupled to the active ITO layer 28 as described above. When the user's first finger contacts the digitizing panel at t_2 , the user's first finger capacitively couples to the active ITO layer 28 resulting in an increase in current flow through the corner wires 20a-20d. The additional current flow results in a higher digital value for the unfiltered output data from the A/D converters 38a-38d as shown at T_3 .

[0042] If an object that is contacting the digitizing panel 14 is not moved relative to the digitizing panel 14, then the unfiltered output data from the A/D converters 38a-38d remains constant at a particular level as shown at t_3 . However, if the object is moved relative to the digitizing panel 14 while the object remains in contact with the digitizing panel 14, then the unfiltered output data level at t_3 will gradually increase or decrease depending upon the movement of the object relative to the particular corner of the active ITO layer 28. The change in the unfiltered output data level at t_3 is attributable to the change in conductivity of the active ITO layer 28 as described above.

[0043] When the object is withdrawn from the digitizing panel at t_4 , the additional current flow generated as a result of the capacitive coupling between the object and the active ITO layer 28 decreases to zero resulting in a return to the unfiltered output data value at t_5 which is solely attributable to the offset signal component.

[0044] The user's first finger contacts the digitizing panel again at t_6 and remains in contact with the digitizing panel at t_7 . When the user's second finger (not shown) contacts the digitizing panel at t_8 while the user's first finger is still in contact the digitizing panel, then additional current will flow in the corner wires 20a-20d which results in an unfiltered output data value at t_9 . It should be appreciated that the unfiltered output data level at t_9 is indicative of the sum of signal components attributable to the offset signal, the user's first finger and the user's second finger.

[0045] In the case where a keyboard is emulated on the display screen 26, and a user touches a first key on the digitizing panel 14 with a first finger, and while still touching the first key, independently touches a second key on the digitizing panel with a second finger, the computer 10 cannot determine the coordinate positions of the first and second finger touches based on the unfiltered output data from the A/D converters 38a-38d. This is because the absolute value of the unfiltered output data at T_9 comprises three components, namely an offset signal component, a first finger component and a second finger component each which cannot be resolved back into separate components.

[0046] The unfiltered output data shown in FIG. 6 is band-pass filtered by the band-pass filters 40a-40d which results in the filtered output data on lines 50a-50d (FIG. 3) as shown in FIG. 7. In particular, FIG 7 shows the filtered output data from a band-pass filter 40a-40d at a time t_{20} prior to an object contacting the digitizing panel 14. A user's first finger (not shown) contacts the digitizing panel at t_{21} and remains in contact with the digitizing panel at t_{22} . The user's first finger is withdrawn from the digitizing panel at t_{23} , and nothing is contacting the digitizing panel at t_{24} . The user's first finger contacts the digitizing panel again at t_{25} , and remains in contact with the digitizing panel at t_{26} . The user's second finger (not shown) contacts the digitizing panel at t_{27} . The user's second finger is withdrawn from the digitizing panel at t_{28} leaving only the user's first finger in contact with the digitizing panel at t_{29} . The user's second finger again contacts and then withdraws from the digitizing panel at t_{30} and t_{31} , respectively, while the user's first finger remains in contact with the digitizing panel.

[0047] As mentioned above, the band-pass filters 40a-40d filter out any DC signal components (which may include slowly changing signal components that are attributable to an object that is moved relative to the digitizing panel while that object remains in contact with the digitizing panel) of the unfiltered output data from the A/D converters 38a-38d in order to make subsequent coordinate determinations independent of the offset signal level. Thus, the offset signal component of the unfiltered output data at t_1 is attenuated by the band-pass filters 40a-40d resulting in a substantially zero output level at t_{20} . The attenuation of the offset signal component occurs because the band-pass filters 40a-40d operate to cut off any DC and slowly changing signal components.

[0048] When an object contacts the digitizing panel 14, the band-pass filters 40a-40d provide filtered output data at t_{21} which is proportional to the change in the unfiltered output data at t_2 . That is, the band-pass filters 40a-40d pass rapidly changing components of the unfiltered output data at t_2 . As mentioned above, as long as the object remains in contact with the digitizing panel 14 then the unfiltered output data from the A/D converters 38a-38d will remain constant at a particular level as shown at t_3 (FIG. 6), or at most, gradually increase or decrease (i.e. slowly changing) depending upon the movement of the object relative to the digitizing panel 14. Thus, the constant or gradually increasing or decreasing unfiltered output data at t_3 will be filtered out by the band-pass filters 40a-40d resulting in a zero output level at t_{22} .

[0049] When the object is removed from the digitizing panel, the level of the unfiltered output data decreases, and the band-pass filters 40a-40d provide filtered output data at t_{23} which is proportional to the change in the unfiltered output data at t_4 . With the object removed from the digitizing panel, the unfiltered output data at t_5 is attributable solely of the offset signal component which is filtered out by the band-pass filters 40a-40d resulting in a zero output level at t_{24} .

- [0050] In the case where a keyboard is emulated on the display screen 26, and a user touches a first key on the digitizing panel 14 with a first finger, and while still touching the first key, independently touches a second key on the digitizing panel 14 with a second finger, the computer 10 can determine the coordinate positions of the first and second touches based on the filtered output data on lines 50a-50d from the band-pass filters 40a-40d.
- 5 [0051] In particular, if a user touches a first key on the digitizing panel 14 with a first finger, the output from the band-pass filters 40a-40d at t_{25} will be proportional to the change in the unfiltered output data at t_6 . With the user's first finger remaining in contact with the digitizing panel, the output of the band-pass filters 40a-40d drops to zero at t_{26} because the band-pass filters 40a-40d operate to cut off any DC and slowly changing signal components such as the unfiltered output data at t_7 .
- 10 [0052] When the user touches a second key on the digitizing panel 14 with a second finger while still touching the first key with the first finger, the band-pass filters 40a-40d provide filtered output data at t_{27} which is proportional to the change in the unfiltered output data at t_8 . Likewise, when the user removes the second finger from the second key while still touching the first key with the first finger, the band-pass filters 40a-40d provide filtered output data t_{28} which is proportional to the change in the unfiltered output data at t_{10} .
- 15 [0053] With the user's first finger remaining in contact with the digitizing panel, the output of the band-pass filters 40a-40d drops to zero at t_{29} because the band-pass filters 40a-40d operate to cut off any DC and slowly changing signal components such as the unfiltered output data at t_{11} . The user's second finger again contacts and then withdraws from the digitizing panel at t_{30} and t_{31} while the user's first finger remains in contact with the digitizing panel.
- 20 [0054] It should be appreciated that by band-pass filtering the digital output data from the A/D converters 38a-38d, the X, Y coordinate calculator 42 can determine the position coordinates of one or more objects simultaneously contacting the digitizing panel 14. In addition, by band-pass filtering the digital output data from the A/D converters 38a-38d, only the signal components attributable to the object or objects contacting the digitizing panel are passed to the X, Y coordinate calculator 42 on lines 50a-50d, while the signal component attributable to the offset signal is effectively removed.
- 25 [0055] The X, Y coordinate calculator 42 determines the coordinate position of one or more objects that are contacting the digitizing panel based on the amplitude of the pulses present on lines 50a-50d in a manner known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The X, Y coordinates that are calculated by the X, Y coordinate calculator 42 are passed to the CPU 18 for conventional processing.
- 30 [0056] While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, such illustration and description is to be considered as exemplary and not restrictive in character, and it should be appreciated that the invention is not restricted to the details of the foregoing embodiment.
- [0057] For example, it should be appreciated that the band-pass filters 40a-40d could be replaced with high-pass filters in order to filter out any DC and slowly changing signal components. However, high-pass filters alone could not filter out any high frequency noise or interference components that are present in the unfiltered output data from the
- 35 A/D converters 38a-38d.

Claims

- 40 1. A method of eliminating an offset signal in a digitizing panel (14) contacted by an object so as to generate a composite signal having a touch-down component and an offset component, **characterized by** converting the composite signal to a digital value indicative of an amplitude of the composite signal, and filtering the digital value to filter out the offset signal component and outputting the touch-down signal component to a signal line.
- 45 2. A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the digital value is filtered through a band-pass filter (40) to filter out the offset signal component and to output the touch-down signal component.
3. A method as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the band-pass filter (40) has an upper cut-off frequency and a lower cut-off frequency set to frequencies less than approximately 20 Hz.
- 50 4. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 1-3, and including the steps of amplifying the composite signal with a current-to-voltage amplifier (36), and rectifying the amplified composite signal prior to the step of converting the composite signal to the digital value.
- 55 5. A method as claimed in Claim 1, 2 or 3, and arranged for detecting when a second object touches a digitizing panel (14) while a first object is touching the digitizing panel (14), wherein the composite signal comprises a first composite signal when the first object touches the digitizing panel (14) and a second composite signal when the second object touches the digitizing panel, the first and second composite signals including first and second re-

spective touch-down signal components and first and second respective offset signal components, and including the steps of converting the first composite signal to a first digital value indicative of an amplitude of the first composite signals filtering the first digital value to filter out the offset signal component and to output the first touch-down signal component, and converting the second composite signal to a second digital value indicative of an amplitude of the second composite signal and filtering the second digital value to filter out the offset signal component and to output the second touch-down signal component.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the first digital value is filtered by way of a band-pass filter (40) and the second digital value is filtered by way of the band-pass filter (40).
7. A method as claimed in Claim 5 or 6, and including the steps of amplifying the first composite signal with a current-to-voltage amplifier (36), rectifying the amplified first composite signal prior to the step of converting the first composite signal to the first digital value, and amplifying the second composite signal with the current-to-voltage amplifier (36) and rectifying the amplified second composite signal prior to the step of converting the second composite signal to the second digital value.
8. Digitizing apparatus including a digitizing panel (14) with a resistive layer (28) and means for generating a composite signal when an object capacitively couples to the resistive layer (28), the composite signal including a touch-down signal component and an offset signal component, and **characterized by** means (38) for converting the composite signal into a digital value indicative of an amplitude of the composite signal, and means (40) for filtering the digital value to filter out the offset signal component and so as to provide the touch-down signal component on a signal line (50).
9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the means for filtering includes a band-pass filter (40) for filtering out said offset signal component and outputting said touch-down signal component to said signal line (50).
10. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 8 or 9 and further including a signal rectifier (37) coupled to the signal converting means, and a current-to-voltage amplifier (36) coupled to the signal rectifier (37).

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Eliminieren eines Offsetsignals in einer Digitalisieretafel (14), die von einem Objekt kontaktiert wird, um ein zusammengesetztes Signal mit einer Absetzkomponente und einer Offsetkomponente zu erzeugt, **gekennzeichnet durch** Umwandeln des zusammengesetzten Signals in einen digitalen Wert, der eine Amplitude des zusammengesetzten Signals anzeigt, und Filtern des digitalen Wertes zum Ausfiltern der Offsetsignalkomponenten und Ausgeben der Absetzsignalkomponente zu einer Signalleitung.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der digitale Wert durch einen Bandpassfilter (40) gefiltert wird, um die Offsetsignalkomponente auszufiltern und die Absetzsignalkomponente auszugeben.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, bei dem der Bandpassfilter (40) eine obere Grenzfrequenz und eine untere Grenzfrequenz hat, die auf Frequenzen von weniger als etwa 20 Hz eingestellt sind.
4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1-3, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst: Verstärken des zusammengesetzten Signals mit einem Strom-Spannungs-Verstärker (36) und Gleichrichten des verstärkten zusammengesetzten Signals vor dem Schritt des Umwandelns des zusammengesetzten Signals in den digitalen Wert.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, mit der Aufgabe zu erfassen, wenn ein zweites Objekt eine Digitalisieretafel (14) berührt, während ein erstes Objekt die Digitalisieretafel (14) berührt, wobei das zusammengesetzte Signal ein erstes zusammengesetztes Signal umfasst, wenn das erste Objekt die Digitalisieretafel (14) berührt, und ein zweites zusammengesetztes Signal, wenn das zweite Objekt die Digitalisieretafel (14) berührt, wobei das erste und das zweite zusammengesetzte Signal eine erste und eine zweite jeweilige Absetzsignalkomponente sowie eine erste und eine zweite jeweilige Offsetsignalkomponente beinhalten, und beinhaltend die folgenden Schritte: Umwandeln des ersten zusammengesetzten Signals in einen ersten digitalen Wert, der eine Amplitude der ersten zusammengesetzten Signale anzeigt, die den ersten digitalen Wert filtert, um die Offsetsignalkomponente auszufiltern und die erste Absetzsignalkomponente auszugeben, und Umwandeln des zweiten zusammengesetzten Signals in einen zweiten digitalen Wert, der eine Amplitude des zweiten zusammengesetzten Signals anzeigt, und Filtern

des zweiten digitalen Wertes, um die Offsetsignalkomponente auszufiltern und die zweite Absetzsignalkomponente auszugeben.

- 5 6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, bei dem der erste digitale Wert mit einem Bandpassfilter (40) und der zweite digitale Wert mit dem Bandpassfilter (40) gefiltert wird.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst: Verstärken des ersten zusammengesetzten Signals mit einem Strom-Spannungs-Verstärker (36), Gleichrichten des verstärkten ersten zusammengesetzten Signals vor dem Schritt des Umwandelns des ersten zusammengesetzten Signals in den ersten digitalen Wert, und Verstärken des zweiten zusammengesetzten Signals mit dem Strom-Spannungs-Verstärker (36) und Gleichrichten des verstärkten zweiten zusammengesetzten Signals vor dem Schritt des Umwandelns des zweiten zusammengesetzten Signals in den zweiten digitalen Wert.
- 10 8. Digitalisiervorrichtung mit einer Digitalisier tafel (14) mit einer ohmschen Schicht (28) und Mitteln zum Erzeugen eines zusammengesetzten Signals, wenn ein Objekt kapazitiv mit der ohmschen Schicht (28) gekoppelt wird, wobei das zusammengesetzte Signal eine Absetzsignalkomponente und eine Offsetsignalkomponente aufweist, und **gekennzeichnet durch** Mittel (38) zum Umwandeln des zusammengesetzten Signals in einen digitalen Wert, der eine Amplitude des zusammengesetzten Signals anzeigt, und Mittel (40) zum Filtern des digitalen Wertes, um die Offsetsignalkomponente auszufiltern und um die Absetzsignalkomponente auf einer Signalleitung (50) zu erzeugen.
- 15 9. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 8, bei der das Mittel zum Filtern einen Bandpassfilter (40) zum Ausfiltern der genannten Offsetsignalkomponente und zum Ausgeben der genannten Absetzsignalkomponente an die genannte Signalleitung (50) beinhaltet.
- 20 10. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 8 oder 9, die ferner einen mit dem Signalumwandlungsmittel gekoppelten Signalgleichrichter (37) und einen mit dem Signalgleichrichter (37) gekoppelten Strom-Spannungs-Verstärker (36) aufweist.

30 Revendications

- 35 1. Méthode pour éliminer un signal de décalage dans un panneau numériseur (14) qu'un objet touche, de manière à générer un signal composé ayant un composant de toucher et un composant de décalage, caractérisée en convertissant le signal composé en une valeur numérique indicative d'une amplitude du signal composé, et en filtrant la valeur numérique afin d'éliminer le composant de signal de décalage et de sortir le composant de signal de toucher vers une ligne de signaux.
- 40 2. Méthode telle que revendiquée dans la revendication 1, dans laquelle la valeur numérique est filtrée à travers un filtre passe-bande (40) afin d'éliminer le composant de signal de décalage et de sortir le composant de signal de toucher.
- 45 3. Méthode telle que revendiquée dans la revendication 2, dans laquelle le filtre passe-bande (40) a une fréquence de coupure supérieure et une fréquence de coupure inférieure réglées à des fréquences de moins d'environ 20 Hz.
- 50 4. Méthode telle que revendiquée dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1-3, et comprenant les étapes consistant à amplifier le signal composé avec un amplificateur courant-tension (36), et à redresser le signal composé amplifié, préalablement à l'étape de conversion du signal composé en la valeur numérique.
- 55 5. Méthode telle que revendiquée dans la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, et arrangée pour détecter quand un deuxième objet touche un panneau numériseur (14) pendant qu'un premier objet touche le panneau numériseur (14), où le signal composé comprend un premier signal composé lorsque le premier objet touche le panneau numériseur (14), et un deuxième signal composé lorsque le deuxième objet touche le panneau numériseur, les premier et deuxième signaux composés comprenant des premier et deuxième composants respectifs de signaux de toucher et des premier et deuxième composants respectifs de signaux de décalage, et comprenant les étapes consistant à convertir le premier signal composé en une première valeur numérique indicative d'une amplitude des premiers signaux composés, à filtrer la première valeur numérique afin d'éliminer le composant de signal de décalage et de sortir le premier signal de toucher, et à convertir le deuxième signal composé en une deuxième valeur numérique indicative d'une amplitude du deuxième signal composé, et à filtrer la deuxième valeur numérique afin d'éliminer

le composant de signal de décalage et de sortir le deuxième composant de signal de toucher.

- 5 6. Méthode telle que revendiquée dans la revendication 5, dans laquelle la première valeur numérique est filtrée au moyen d'un filtre passe-bande (40) et la deuxième valeur numérique est filtrée au moyen du filtre passe-bande (40).
- 10 7. Méthode telle que revendiquée dans la revendication 5 ou 6, et comprenant les étapes consistant à amplifier le premier signal composé avec un amplificateur courant-tension (36), à redresser le premier signal composé amplifié, préalablement à l'étape de conversion du premier signal composé en la première valeur numérique, et à amplifier le deuxième signal composé avec l'amplificateur courant-tension (36), et à redresser le deuxième signal composé amplifié, préalablement à l'étape de conversion du deuxième signal composé en la deuxième valeur numérique.
- 15 8. Appareil de numérisation comprenant un panneau numériseur (14) avec une couche résistive (28), et un moyen pour générer un signal composé lorsqu'un objet est couplé de manière capacitive à la couche résistive (28), le signal composé comprenant un composant de signal de toucher et un composant de signal de décalage, et **caractérisé par** un moyen (38) pour convertir le signal composé en une valeur numérique indicative d'une amplitude du signal composé, et un moyen (40) pour filtrer la valeur numérique afin d'éliminer le composant de signal de décalage et de manière à fournir le composant de signal de toucher sur une ligne de signaux (50).
- 20 9. Appareil tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 8, dans lequel le moyen pour filtrer comprend un filtre passe-bande (40) pour éliminer ledit composant de signal de décalage et sortir ledit composant de signal de toucher à ladite ligne de signaux (50).
- 25 10. Appareil tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 8 ou 9 et comprenant en outre un redresseur de signaux (37), couplé au moyen de conversion de signaux, et un amplificateur courant-tension (36), couplé au redresseur de signaux (37).

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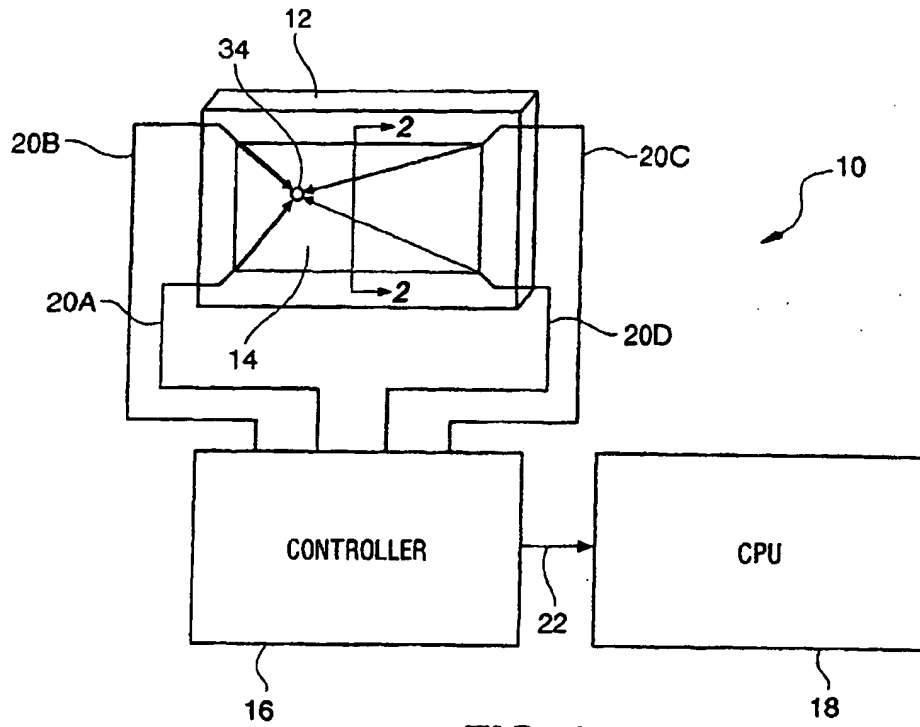


FIG. 1

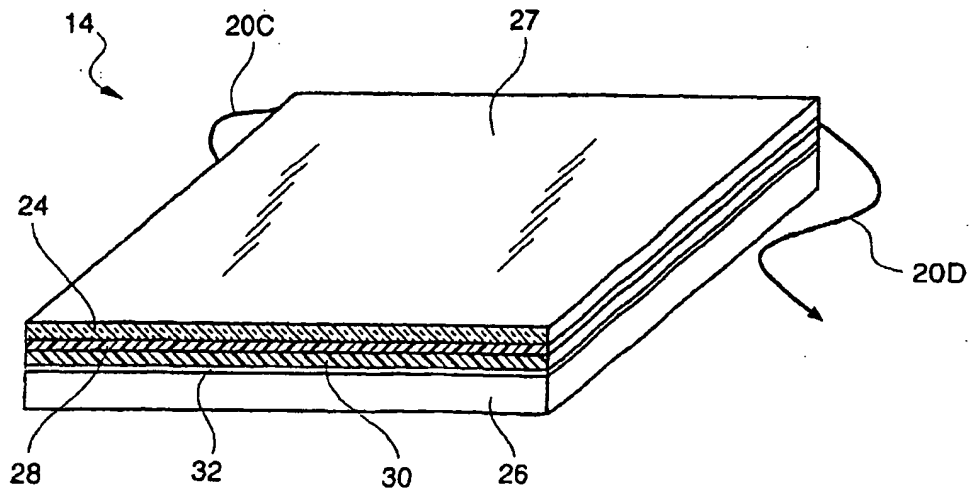


FIG. 2

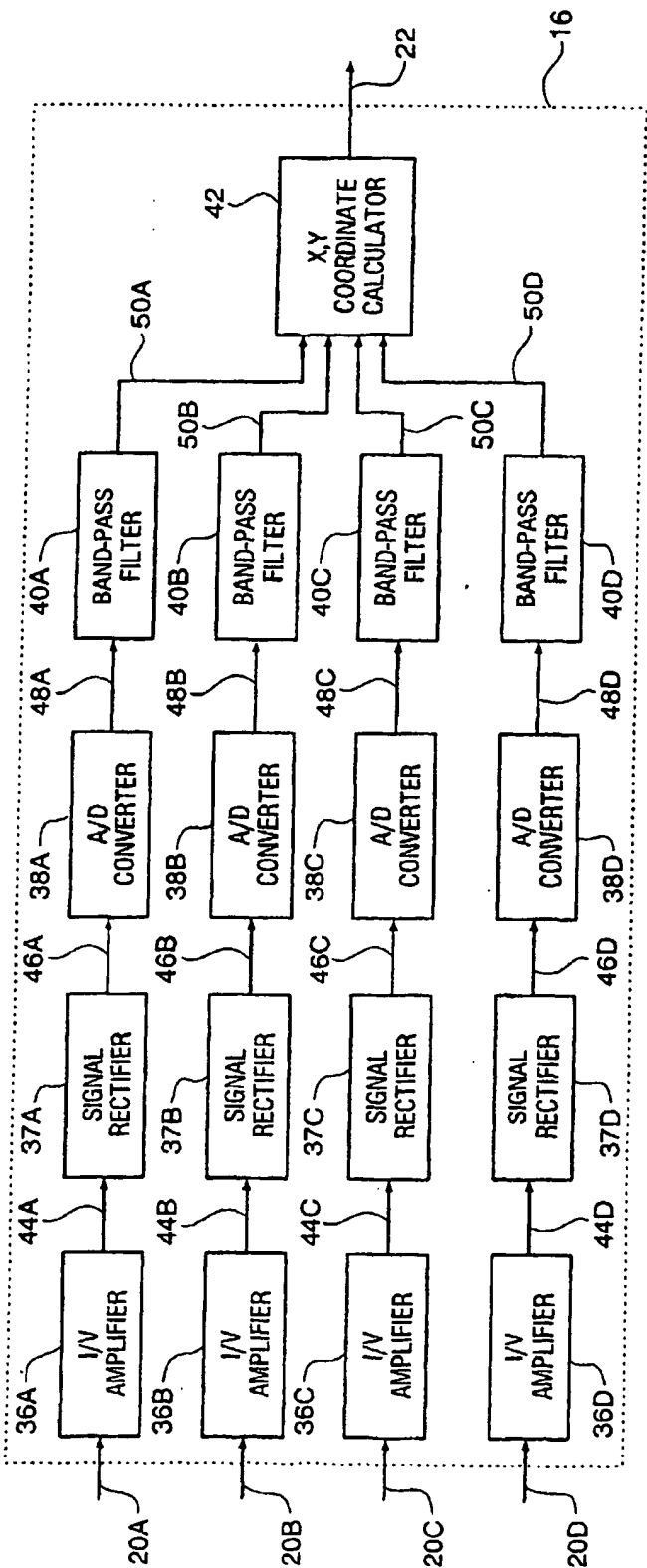
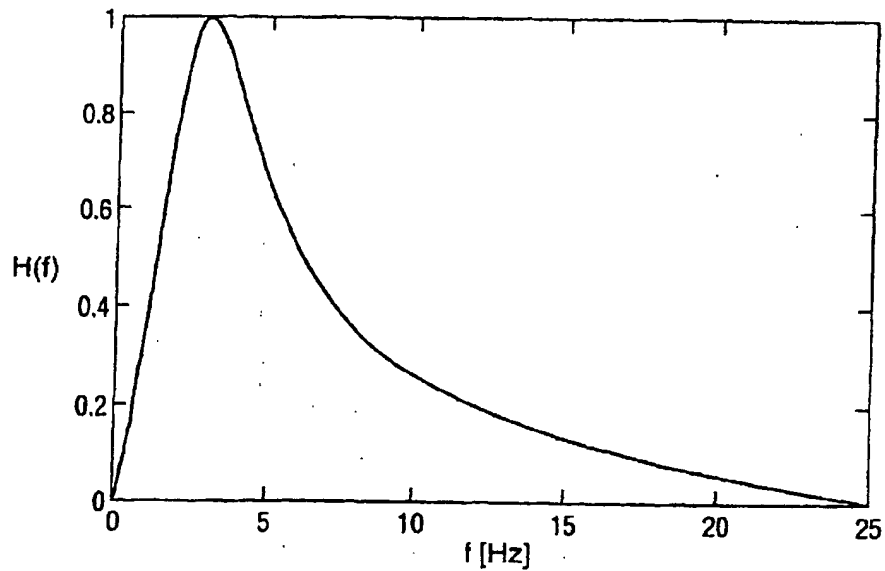


FIG. 3

**FIG. 4**

```

10  float filter (float x)
20  {
30  static float x_buff[2];
40  static float y_buff[2];
50  float y;
60  y = 0.1539*x - 0.1539*x_buff[1] + 1.5761*y_buff[0] - 0.6921*y_buff[1];
70  x_buff[1] = x_buff[0];
80  x_buff[0] = x;
90  y_buff[1] = y_buff[0];
100 y_buff[0] = y;
110 return (y);
120 }

```

FIG. 5

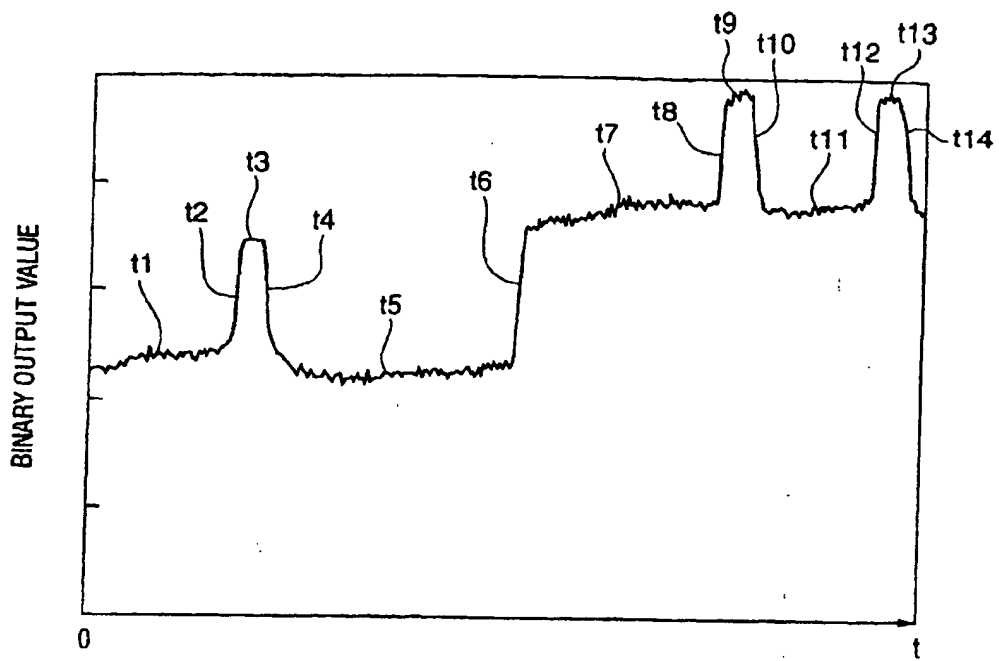


FIG. 6

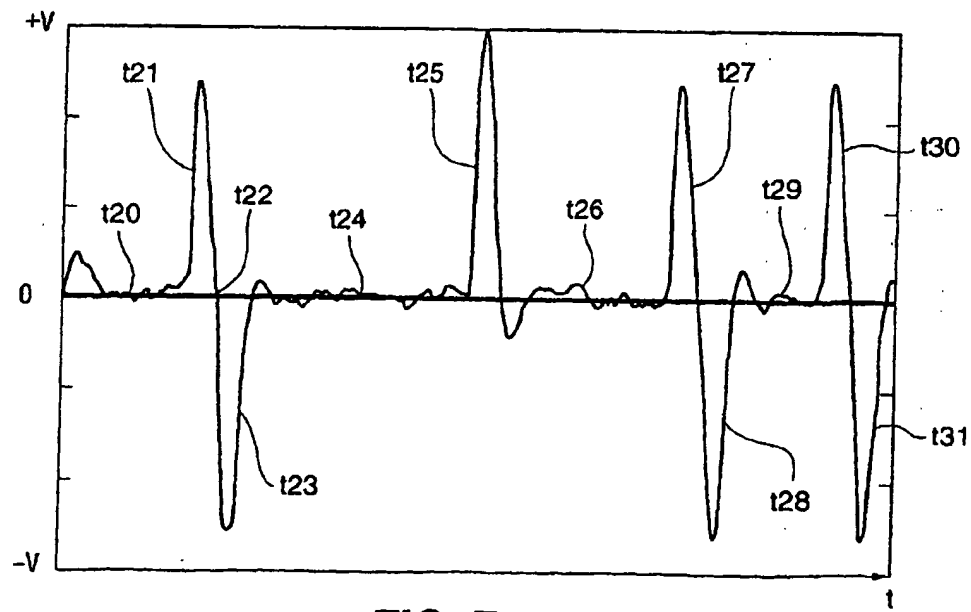


FIG. 7